

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

From the Boston Courier, Sept. 19.
The steamship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, from Liverpool 4th instant, via Halifax, was telegraphed this morning at five minutes before eight, a. m., arrived at the wharf at East Boston at ten o'clock.

The Britannia had 95 passengers from Liverpool—20 stopped at Halifax, and 18 were received there, making 93 which arrived at this city. Among these were Edward Everett, our late minister to the court of St. James, and his family.

ENGLAND.

The commercial advice by the Britannia are favorable. Business was active in the manufacturing districts. A decided improvement had taken place in the Liverpool market, and the lower qualities were selling at better rates. The iron trade was brisk, and the corn trade was depressed. Baring's Circular says: "The weather, since 23d ultimo, has continued to be very favorable, and considerable progress has been made in harvest operations. The quality of the new wheat, hitherto received, is inferior; but as that was probably housed prematurely, we do not consider it affords any criterion of the crop. The corn trade is quiet, and the price of favorable weather to secure it, we are fully inclined to think will prove a good average one. Trade continues healthy in all its branches; interest demands prevail for produce and the leading staples for export, while the home trade is themselves freely, and prices of many articles have improved."

The money market was without change; transactions in American securities continued very limited, and quotations were in no measure nominal. Pennsylvania had declined to 67½ to 68.

The intelligence by this arrival, (says the Boston Atlas,) is not of an important character. The news, taken by the Britannia, the warlike attitude of Mexico towards the United States, and the general sensation, and the London and Paris journals were discussing the merits of the question with considerable warmth, in the absence of less interesting and important matters. The news, however, had no effect upon government securities at the London Stock Exchange, and they experienced a decline of about 1 per cent., while Mexican securities declined 1½ per cent.

The prospects of the harvest in England are more encouraging—the fine weather having ripened the wheat, and enabled the farmers to get in their crops in good condition.

Liverpool cotton market was animated, and an advance of ½d. per lb., in many instances, had taken place.

The expenses for the London journals, with despatches in anticipation of the overland mail, arrived in London on the 30th ult. The news from India is quite unimportant. The news from China is not so important as brought by the Rainbow, just arrived at New York. There has been an insurrection in Madrid among the shopkeepers and merchants, arising out of the new tributary system, and a large force of troops, and several regiments had been killed by them. At the last date, Madrid was comparatively quiet. In Greece and Turkey, there has been a ministerial crisis. Ministers have been superseded by the formation of new cabinets. In Germany and Prussia, the new religious movement continues to occupy the attention of the people. The disturbances in Mount Lebanon are likely to be effectually put down through the influence of the Five Powers.

The Queen, Prince Albert, and their suite were still in Germany, and had passed several days in Coburg—the birth-place of Prince Albert. We have given some particulars of the royal movements in another place. It was arranged that the Queen and Prince Albert were to leave Coburg on the 6th inst., and then embark on board the royal yacht, and proceed to Flushing, when the yacht would anchor for the night, and on Sunday, the 7th, start for the Isle of Wight, and thence to the coast of France.

Prince Albert's birthday was observed in London on the 26th ult., with the usual demonstrations of respect—the guns of the principal fortresses fired, and the church-bells rang throughout the kingdom; while those persons who were not engaged in the duties of the court went to the festive lengths of dining and illuminating. The event was also celebrated at Coburg.

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of the journey, and the picturesque costumes of the people. Bamberg, through which the route lay, was full of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, who gave the Queen and Prince Albert a most favorable season, but the crop will still be fair one.

Paris and the neighborhood had been visited with a whirlwind, which did great damage. At a village near Rouen, however, it was more destructive, and caused the death and the mutilation of a very great number of persons. So terrible a calamity has rarely happened.

The Paris papers are quite destitute of news, and the "Moniteur" publishes several royal ordinances, dated 24th ult., elevating to the dignity of Peers of France, Generals Viscount Bonnemare, Baron Dupont, and Baron D'Almeida, Count de Montebello, Baron de Lamoignon, and Messrs. Fouché, Girod de l'Anglais, Hartmann, and Raquet Lepine. All the new peers were members of the Chamber of Deputies.

By a royal ordinance of the 24th ult. General de Lamotte was appointed governor-general of Algeria during the absence of Marshal Bugeaud, who has leave of absence from September 1st, and would embark at Algiers for France on the 5th inst.

SPAIN.

The intelligence from this distracted and ill-governed country would have been complete, were it not for the civil war. A letter from Madrid of the 19th ult. says:

"The Minister of Finance having refused to accede to the wishes of the merchants of Madrid, who had demanded some modification in the new tribute on the sale of wine, a great agitation ensued; numerous groups assembled in theatres and public squares; all the shops were immediately closed, and the authorities were obliged to call out the troops of the garrison."

Second charges of insurrection and discharge of musketry had been necessary to disperse the crowd. Two persons were said to have been killed, and two officers and a sergeant had been dangerously wounded. The political chief published a most energetic proclamation, ordering the troops to be re-occupied under the severest penalties. Several shopkeepers who disobeyed the order had been arrested."

This disturbed state of things continued, though with less violence, down to the latest advices. The London Chronicle says:

"By accounts from Madrid, of the 26th ult., it appears that the civil war is not yet far from its end. The excitement is, however, everywhere great, and it is only the expectation of a modification of M. Mon's measure, that keeps the largest part of the population in a state of rest. The other Moderado papers in Madrid are laboring hard to obtain a change in the ministry; but unhappily the object of these papers is not very pure in itself, nor particularly well calculated to advance the better administration of affairs."

GERMANY.

Leipzig.—An investigation into the recent disturbances at Leipzig is in progress; meanwhile, the local Saxony journals are forbidden to publish any further accounts of the events. A ministerial report was addressed to the emperor, most strictly enjoining the press to abstain from any further publication which contain the most distant allusion to religious matters in their periodicals, which are not expressly authorized by their license to treat of religious controversies.

A cabinet order of the Electoral Prince Regent of Hesse-Cassel has been received at Cassel, by which the formation of German communities is prohibited in the whole electorate. The propagation of the sect of the "Christians of the Cross" is prohibited, and the police are to take care that no subscription and collections in their favor are set on foot in Hesse-Cassel.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—M. Caniz, ambassador of the Prussian Government, in place of Baron Bunsen, whose ill health compels him to retire. It is not, however, quite certain that M. Caniz will be intrusted with the post permanently.

The last letter from the Prussian Government, which can be depended upon with respect to the discussions in the Congress of the Zoll-Verrein, which is still sitting. It appears, however, that the majority of the Prussian Government is in favor of an increase of import duties on foreign products, so as to protect domestic manufactures; but the precise manner in which this is to be accomplished is not yet settled. A diminution will probably be made in favor of colonial products.

The new religion is continuing its career, with alternate successes and defeats. At Halberstadt, Ronge, the leader of the movement, was nearly assassinated by a violent reaction against the new religion, which was held at place after place. Our government is alarmed at the aspect the business is assuming; and has accordingly given orders that the preachers of the new faith shall not be permitted to enter the churches, and that the newspapers, with a few exceptions, shall refrain from writing about it. In some of the minor dioceses, the same proceedings have been adopted, and in Austria they were adopted months ago.

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Some of the continental countries will suffer severely by this—France especially.

THE NEWS FROM MALTA.

We have received the following from Malta, of the 23d ult.: "Ibrahim Pacha arrived here on the 17th, on board the Nile, which was saluted by the English admiral's flag-ship, the Formidable. His Royal Highness is on his way to Leghorn, whence he will proceed to the East."

A letter from Beyrout, of August 1, says: "The Maronites have formally consented to the recent ordinances issued by the Porte, but the Druses have declared that they will never acknowledge the Christian Yaka in the mixed districts, and that such Christians as will not submit to the Druse Yekils must withdraw. Wedesch Pacha gave the Druses eight days for reflection; but, receiving no answer, informed the Beyrout authorities, and the Maronites delivered to him a memorial for the Porte, demanding a governor distinct from the Druses. They expressed to the Pacha their dissatisfaction at his tergiversations."

The provinces are in a very disturbed state. In Upper Albania the insurrection has been, in some measure, checked; but in the province of Van, and in the neighborhood of Bagdad, serious disturbances have taken place. A new poll-tax imposed on the Chafis, or Kurds, is the principal cause of the outbreak in Van. Bahri Pacha has been sent, with troops, to reduce them to obedience. Asia Minor, at the present moment, suffering all the horrors of the plague, and the cholera, and the crops have failed, and water is so scarce that the quantity required for the consumption of a small family costs an enormous sum.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 17th.—The news from Egypt is meagre. Mehemet Ali continues to enjoy excellent health.

Some fears are entertained with regard to Ibrahim Pacha's return to Egypt, on account of the very delicate state of his health, and in the event of his death, the Pacha's son, Mehemet Ali's grandson, and only son of Toussou Pacha, who died of the plague in 1816, will be the heir-apparent to the Pashalik.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail arrived in London on the 1st inst. The news from Sindh is of some interest. The tract of country on the western bank of the Indus, recently ceded to the governor by Meer Ali Moored, having been invaded and plundered by the neighboring tribes, it had been deemed expedient to send a detachment of the British troops to the spot, for the purpose of chastising the marauders; and the non-arrival of news from this detachment had led to the inference that reinforcements would be wanted, and that the affair would be found to be more serious than was at first anticipated.

The cholera continued to rage, particularly in Sindh. The mortality at Sukkur was so great, that the bazars were deserted.

From Afghanistan we have no news of interest. The Mohomed Akbar Khan has expressed his intention of performing a pilgrimage to the shrine of the prophet at Mecca.

At Lahore, Johar Singh had been defeated after a sanguinary battle, in which he lost 3,900 men.

Private letters from Mauritius, of 28th May, state, that in consequence of the scarcity of rice at Bourbon, the government had offered a premium on the importation of that article.

NEW ZEALAND.

NATIVE ALLIES.—A letter from Auckland, of the 22d of March, states that news had been received from the Bay of Islands, that the chiefs Nene, Ripa, and many others, have already marched over to the Bay of Islands, with 800 men, cut down a flag-staff Hicki had erected, and are going to set up a flag of their own. Napu joins them in a few days with 1,200 or 2,000 more. All this is done, not only without opposition from the governor, but even after having in reply to various offers of service, been told to remain quiet, as the governor would settle his own quarrel with Hicki.

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD, KITCHEN FURNITURE, LEATHER, SHOE FINDING, &c. at auction.—On Tuesday, 23d instant, I shall sell at the residence and store of Mr. Pilling, south side of Pennsylvania street, between 10th and 11th streets, 10 o'clock a. m., an excellent lot of household and kitchen furniture, viz:

Mahogany bookcase and secretary
Mahogany spring-seat sofa and sideboard
Mahogany dining and side chairs
Mahogany dining, breakfast, and card tables
Mahogany wash, work, and light stand
All of the above made by Mr. Kirby, and of the best materials.

High and low-post maple bedsteads
A first-rate eight-day mantel clock
Cane-seat chairs, and cane rocker, crib, &c.
Feather bed, hair and shuck mattresses
Carpet, andrums, shovels and tongs, and fenders
Cooking, coal, and other stoves
Kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, immediately after the sale of the above, I will sell at auction:

A lot of sole leather
Calf, pig, and sheep skins, finished.
A general assortment of shoe findings
Two mahogany curving tables
Shoe and shoe-making materials
Terms of sale: All sums of over \$25, cash; over \$25, a credit of 60 days, for approved endorsed notes, bearing interest.

Sept. 19—d. A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

MOST SPLENDID!

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY LOTTERY, Class A, for 1845.

To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 27th of September, 1845.

78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

1 grand capital of \$75,000
1 splendid prize of 25,000
1 do do do 15,000
1 do do do 10,000
1 prize of 5,000
1 do do do 8,000
1 do do do 7,000
1 do do do 6,000
1 do do do 5,000
1 do do do 4,000
1 do do do 3,000
1 do do do 2,500
1 do do do 2,000
1 do do do 1,500
1 do do do 1,000
1 do do do 500
1 do do do 250
1 do do do 100
1 do do do 50
1 do do do 25
1 do do do 10
1 do do do 5
1 do do do 2
1 do do do 1

170 Beside prizes of \$400—\$250, &c. &c.
Wholesale tickets of 10—quarters \$50, eighths \$25.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$250 00
Do do do 26 half do 130 00
Do do do 26 quarter do 65 00
Do do do 26 eighths do 32 50

\$50,